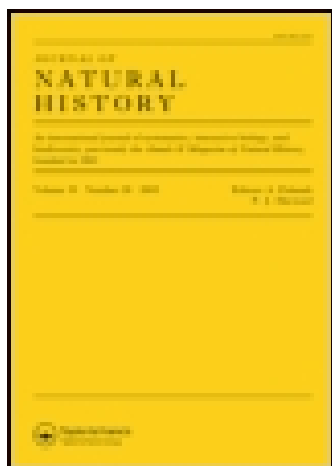


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Albert Günther

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- II = Furlaws and Oxford Limestones.
D 2.
Lonsdalia floriformis enters.
- III = Eelwell, Acre, and Four Fathom Limestones.
D 2—3 presents in its main character a Zaphrentid phase.
- IV a = Great and Little Limestones.
D 3.
Dibunophyllum muirheadi.
Koninckophyllum magnificum.
Diphyphyllum dianthoides.
- IV b = Corbridge, Thornbrough and Robsheugh Limestones.
The tendency in the Dibunophyllids towards Aspidophylloidal structure reaches its highest development.
- IV c = Fell Top Limestone.
Characterized by the presence of *Dibunophyllum muirheadi* mut., cf. *Dibunophyllum* ψ , and *Phillipsastræa radiata*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARD B. SHARPE, LL.D.

THE obituary notice of the late Dr. Sharpe which appeared in the last number of the 'Annals' does no more than justice to his devotion and energy in the cause of ornithological science—qualities the value of which to the British Museum no one could better appreciate than myself, who for more than twenty years was in daily personal contact with him and his work. I, besides, had occasion of admiring the courage which sustained him under difficulties that would have damped the enthusiasm and activity of most men. His merits are sufficiently great not to require enhancement beyond those due to him, and it will not be considered a detraction from them when, in the interest of the history of the Zoological Department, I supplement some remarks on two points referred to in the Notice.

When Dr. Sharpe entered the service of the Trustees he possessed a miscellaneous series of British and European birds, which he presented to the Museum, and a large and valuable collection of African birds; this latter was purchased of him for the departmental collection.

The formation of a series of nature-groups illustrating the nidification of British birds was, like the preparation of a descriptive general Catalogue of Birds, decided upon before Dr. Sharpe's appointment, and even the lines on which these two undertakings were to be executed had been distinctly planned. To the former Dr. Sharpe

made the first contribution in the shape of the group of Coots, as stated in the Notice, but, according to my recollection, it was the only one during the period of my Keepership, the work on the Catalogue and the increase and care of the *study*-collection occupying the whole of his time.

ALBERT GÜNTHER.

On the Nomenclature of Echinoderms.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—Having written in your pages of late on the nomenclature of various Echinoderms, perhaps I may be permitted to express cordial agreement with the paper by Dr. Th. Mortensen in your January number. On two points only would I comment.

Dr. Mortensen does not see the necessity for working out the history of each name, since the proposed decision “is to be made against history.” The reason why the adjudicating Committee should have all the facts before it is that a decision made, on the advice of one set of specialists, to escape evils in one group of animals, might lead to worse evils in another group. Hence complaints, wrangling, and further arbitrary decisions.

The important point emphasized by Dr. Mortensen is that the name must be fixed by reference to a genotype; but it will also be necessary to fix the holotype of the genotype. This was made clear by the recent discussion on *Cidaris* in these pages.

Yours faithfully,

Natural History Museum,
7th Jan., 1910.

F. A. BATHER.

Note on the Occurrence of Hippolyte gracilis (Heller) in the British Area. By A. O. WALKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

When dredging on the *Zostera* banks at Worthing on Sept. 30th last, at a depth of about 6 feet I took two specimens of this Mediterranean species. So far as I know it has not been recorded before in the British Area proper, which does not include the Channel Islands, from which I reported a specimen taken by Mr. James Hornell in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 7, vol. iii. (1899) p. 148. The specimens were associated with *H. varians*, Leach, and are now in the British Museum, where they have also been identified by Dr. W. T. Calman,